



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

closed over him the beneficial effects of his administration were at once dissipated and abnormal prices were put on the ordinary necessities of life.

I have not been able to obtain precise statistics of fatality, but for some time I am told there were upward of 600 deaths a day, which would mean little less than 1,000 fresh cases each twenty-four hours, but to-day the number will probably not much exceed a hundred.

It appears that the wave of contagion is traveling eastward in the direction of the holy city of Meshed to the shrine of whose saint numbers, on the first news of the outbreak, went to pay their devotion and claim its protection. It had arrived about midday 300 miles from Teheran some days ago, and has doubtless by this time nearly reached its destination.

I hope to obtain later some reliable information as to the extent of the ravages of the disease.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague conditions—Destruction of rats.^a

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 23, as follows: During the week ended July 16, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels after inspection and fumigation to kill vermin; 126 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

There were 7 new cases of plague in Lima during the week, with 2 deaths. No cases are reported in Callao. One thousand and eighty-six rats and 6,492 mice were trapped and killed in Lima and Callao. Nine houses in Lima and 2 in Callao were disinfected. Dead rats were found in several places in Lima, probably the result of poisoning.

Plague continues in Payta, Salaverry, and Trujillo.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 19, 26, and 28, as follows:

During the week ended July 16, 1904, one case of smallpox and death was reported in Manila.

The U. S. army transport *Sheridan* sailed for San Francisco July 15, 1904. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. The cargo was inspected and all suspicious articles were disinfected and so labeled.

No quarantinable diseases in Manila—Vaccination in the Islands.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported in Manila for the week ended July 23, 1904. This report is very encouraging when it is considered that quarantinable disease is present at nearly all the nearby foreign ports. Manila is gradually gaining the reputation of being the cleanest port in the Orient, and justly so.

The board of health is making good progress with its plan of vaccinating the entire population of the islands. The carrying out of

^a Received out of date.

September 2, 1904

this task has been greatly aided by the passage of an act by the Commission which provides that every resident, foreign or otherwise, must be vaccinated upon the request of the board of health.

Great difficulty is being experienced in keeping the vaccine in a potent condition. The constant high temperature which prevails in the Islands renders the transportation of vaccine in a cool condition a very difficult problem. Small ice chests have been constructed, and it is hoped that with them the vaccine can be transported to even the remote portions of the Islands without losing its effectiveness. Yet, when it is considered that in many places only trails exist and that the vaccinator as well as the vaccine must be transported on the backs of animals, the difficulty of carrying out sanitary measures in the Philippines will be better understood.

Quarantine transactions, month of May, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	4
Foreign ports	45
Domestic ports	187
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	131
Total	369

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	8
Foreign ports	46
Domestic ports	194
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	3
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	120
Total	372

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	1,668
Steerage	6,136
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	3
Steerage	585
Total	8,392

Persons vaccinated:

On steamers—	
Crew	631
Passengers	0
On sailing vessels—	
Crew	433
Passengers	0
Total	1,064

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	10,422
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,132
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects, and contacts	295